

# Grain Sorghum

Grain sorghum, or milo, is a major crop in several States, including Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, and Missouri. As a grain and as silage, it is grown almost entirely for livestock feed.

At the Northern center during the 1940's, scientists determined the wet-milling characteristics for several varieties of grain sorghum and for both naturally dried and artificially dried grains. They also developed a method for dehulling sorghum that improved the response of the grain to wet milling and

established conditions for wet-milling sorghum grits. In a few years, NRRC investigations led to development of a practical, economical method for wet-milling sorghum on a commercial plant scale.

In cooperative studies with sorghum breeders, researchers determined the content of seed-coat pigment, waxy starch, and carotenoid pigments in newly developed strains of sorghum. The NRRC findings helped industry to plan, install, and operate plants for milling grain sorghum and played an important role in making sorghum an important U.S. crop. Apart from their use in feeds, grain sorghum products have been used commercially in foods, paper, and foundry operations.



*As early as the 1940's, NRRC research on wet milling and dehulling grain sorghum, shown here growing on Texas farm, helped make it an important U.S. crop.*